



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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David L. Patton

A METHOD FOR PRINTING AND VERIFYING LIMITED EDITION STAMPS

Serial No. 09/534,433

Filed 23 March 2000

Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA. 22313-1450

Sir:

Group Art Unit: 3722

Examiner: Mark T. Henderson

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Paula West

Date

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TECHNOLOGY CENTER R3700

APPEAL BRIEF TRANSMITTAL

Enclosed herewith in triplicate is Appellants' Appeal Brief for the aboveidentified application.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge the Appeal Brief filing fee to Eastman Kodak Company Deposit Account 05-0225. A duplicate copy of this letter is enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,

Attorney for Applicant(s) Registration No. 27,370

Frank Pincelli/phw Rochester, NY 14650

Telephone: 585-588-2728 Facsimile: 585-477-4646





IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re Application of

David L. Patton

A METHOD FOR PRINTING AND VERIFYING LIMITED EDITION STAMPS

Serial No. 09/534,433

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TECHNOLOGY CENTER R3700

Sir:

APPEAL BRIEF PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. 1.192

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APPELLANT'S BRIEF ON APPEAL

Appellants hereby appeal to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences from the Examiner's Final Rejection of claims 12, 14, 18-23, 25 and 29-34 which was contained in the Office Action mailed October 9, 2003.

A timely Notice of Appeal was mailed on January 5, 2004.

Real Party In Interest

As indicated above in the caption of the Brief, Eastman Kodak Company is the real party in interest.

Related Appeals And Interferences

No appeals or interferences are known which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

Status Of The Claims

Claims 12, 14, 18-23, 25 and 29-34 have been rejected and are appealed. Appendix I provides a clean, double spaced copy of the claims on appeal.

Status Of Amendments

All the amendments have been entered and claims stand as indicated in Appendix I.

Summary Of The Invention

The present invention is directed to a limited edition official postal stamp as illustrated by Figure 1 of the present application and includes a first indicia 10 that identifies that the stamp 20 is a limited edition stamp. The invention also includes a second indicia 30 which is not visible under normal viewing conditions for confirming that the limited edition stamp is a valid limited edition official stamp. The second indicia which is not visible under normal viewing conditions, is not capable of being scanned for reproduction. The limited edition stamp may also have a third indicia used for identifying the printer or location where the limited edition official postal stamp was printed.

Issues For Review By The Board

The following issues are presented for review by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences:

1. Whether claims 12, 14, 18-23, 25 and 29-34 are patentable over Gasper et al. U.S. Patent 5,919,730 in view of St. Louis Post-Dispatch Article and further in view of Ottawa Citizen.

Grouping Of Claims

Group I:

Claims 12, 14, 18, 23, 25, 29, 34

Group II

Claims 19, 20, 21, 22, 30, 31, 32, 33

Arguments

The Rejection

Group I:

Claims 12, 14, 18, 23, 25, 29, 34

A. The Examiner, in the Official Action, rejected claims 12, 14, 18-23, 25 and 29-34 as being unpatentable over Gasper et al. in view of St. Louis Dispatch Article and further in view of the Ottawa Citizen.

The Examiner cites Gasper for disclosing a stamp or sheet of stamps comprising a first indicia identifying the document, a second indicia using ink that can be seen when viewed under UV or infrared light that is not visible under normal viewing conditions and is capable of being scanned for reproduction.

Applicant respectfully submits that the Gasper et al. reference is totally apart and distinct from the present invention. First, the Gasper et al. reference is directed to a media for restricting copying of a document that utilizes one or more microdots that are embedded in the document for providing a non-visual, but machine detectable mark or marks. The print disclosed in Gasper is not related in any way to that being an <u>official postal stamp</u> as taught and claimed by Applicant. Further, there is no teaching or suggestion of Gasper providing a <u>limited edition</u> official postal stamp as discussed in greater detail later herein. Furthermore, the present invention includes a second indicia <u>for confirming</u> that the limited edition official postal stamp is a valid limited edition postal stamp and that the second indicia is not capable of being scanned for reproduction.

The Examiner, in responding to some of Applicant's previous arguments, attempts to make the argument that the present invention is not restricted to limited edition postal stamps. In this regard there are at least two instances in independent claims 12, 23, and 34 which specifically set forth that the present invention is directed to a limited edition official postal stamp. In claims 12, 23, and 34, first line states that it is directed to a "limited edition official postal stamp". Also, in the third line of claims 12, 23 and 34, reference again is directed to providing indicia identifying that said limited edition official postal stamp as being a limited edition. Thus, there is at least two instances in each of the independent claims that clearly set forth that the present invention is directed to a limited edition official postal stamp.

Applicant respectfully submits that the limited edition official postal stamp has a clear and distinct meaning. The fourth noun definition of postal stamp as set forth in Webster's II New College Dictionary (copy attached as Exhibit A) states that a stamp is "[a] small piece of paper that is sold by a government for affixing to an article to be mailed". The Examiner attempts to make the argument that the present invention is not limited to postal stamps. Applicant respectfully submits that this is in clear contradiction to the clear meaning and language of the claims. The Examiner has used the definition of "stamp" in its broadest sense which is clearly contrary to the language and meaning set forth in the claims. The Gasper et al. reference is directed to a document having microdots thereon to indicate the ability to copy the document. A media to which the microdots are applied in Gasper et al. is not equivalent to a postal stamp as taught and claimed by Applicant. Therefore, it could not be a limited edition postal stamp as taught and claimed by Applicant. Thus, the Examiner has failed on at least these two points to teach or suggest the present invention.

The Examiner relies on the St. Louis Post-Dispatch Article (1993) and Ottawa Citizen disclosing an official limited edition stamp and limited edition postage stamp. First, Applicant would like to point out that these references are totally apart and distinct from the Gasper et al. reference. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch article is directed to what is typically referred to a fishing or hunting stamp and is not in any way directed to a postage stamp. As previously discussed, the Gasper reference is just directed to a media for restricting copying of a document. The two are totally unrelated to each other and one would not typically look to one to combine with the other. The Ottawa Citizen reference is the only

one of the three references that discloses a limited edition stamp, however, it fails to teach or suggest providing an indicia which is not visible under normal viewing conditions for confirming that the limited edition official postal stamp is a valid limited edition postal stamp which is not capable of being scanned for reproduction. Furthermore, the Ottawa Citizen article is also unrelated to either of the other two cited references. When patentability turns on a question of obviousness, the search for an analysis of the prior art includes evidence relevant to the finding whether there is a teaching, motivation or suggestion to select and combine the references relied on as evidence of obviousness. See In re Lee 277 Fed 3rd 1338, 61 USPO 2nd 1430. As the Court also stated therein "teachings of references can be combined only if there is some suggestion or incentive to do so....only by showing some objective teaching in the prior art or that knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art would lead that individual to combine the relevant teachings of the references" (see *In re Lee* at page 1434). In the present invention the three cited references are all directed to totally apart and distinct aspects. There is no teaching in any of the references that would lead one to attempt to combine one with the other. The Gasper et al. reference is directed to restricting copying of a document by embedding microdots; the St. Louis Post-Dispatch Article is directed to a water fowl stamp; and the Ottawa Citizen is directed to a commemorative stamp. There is nothing in either of the references that would teach or suggest the combining of one with the other. Further, even if they are combined as suggested by the Examiner, they still fail to teach or suggest providing of the second indicia which is not visible under normal viewing conditions that the limited edition postal stamp is a valid limited edition postal stamp as previously discussed. The Examiner appears to argue that the microdots of the Gasper et al. reference are also believed to be of the non-visible type as set forth and claimed by Applicant. Applicant respectfully submit that the term "notvisible under normal viewing conditions" is sufficient to one of ordinary skill to understand what is being set forth. Further, Applicant would like to point out that Gasper et al. at column 6, lines 41-48 states:

"In practicing the invention the size of the microdots is chosen to be smaller than the maximum size at which individual microdots are perceived sufficiently to decrease the usefulness of the document when viewed under normal conditions of usage. The minimum size of individual microdots is chosen to be greater than or equal to the size at which the microdot pattern can be reasonably detected by document scanning devices."

As can be seen, the Gasper et al. reference does not necessarily set forth that it is not visible under normal viewing conditions, only that it is <u>not</u> perceived sufficiently to decrease the usefulness of the document. Furthermore, the present invention specifically sets forth that the indicia is not capable of being scanned for reproduction. This simply means that the non-visible second indicia cannot be picked up by scanning so that it cannot be reproduced on another article. Thus, the scanner would not even realize that the second indicia is even there. This is in contrast to the Gasper et al. reference where the microdots <u>are designed</u> to be detected by the scanning device. In the present invention, the scanner doesn't even detect that the information is there whereas in the Gasper et al. reference, it is necessary to detect it in order to inhibit copying of the document.

Applicant respectfully submits that it is incumbent upon the Examiner to explain why one would take a hunting stamp and combine it with that of a media that restricts copying and which uses microdots. It is almost always possible to piecemeal reconstruct an invention, however, in the present instance, no only is there no teaching or suggestion to combine the features of the cited prior art, the prior art totally lacks teaching or providing first and second indicia as taught and claimed by Applicant. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the claims in Group I are patentably distinct.

Group II: Claims 19, 20, 21, 22, 30, 31, 32, 33

B. These claims all depend upon independent claims 12 or 23. This group of claims include the limitations set forth in claims 19 and 30 which state that there is provided a third indicia for identifying a printer or location where the limited edition postal stamp was printed. In none of the prior art references is this limitation taught or suggested. Therefore, the prior art could not render obvious the present invention. These claims include specific limitations regarding the providing of a third indicia and the information associated with that third indicia. There is nothing in the prior art that teaches or suggests this and therefore these claims are clearly not taught or suggested by the prior art. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that these claims are also patentably distinct over the cited prior art.

Summary

In summary, Applicant respectfully submit that the present invention is patentable over the cited prior art.

Conclusion

For the above reasons, Appellants respectfully request that the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences reverse the rejection by the Examiner and mandate the allowance of Claims.

Respectfully submitted,

Frank Pincelli/phw

Telephone: 585-588-2728 Facsimile: 585-477-4646

Enclosures

Attorney for Appellants Registration No. 27,370

Appendix I - Claims on Appeal

1. Cancelled Cancelled 2. 3. Cancelled 4. Cancelled 5. Cancelled Cancelled 6. 7. Cancelled Cancelled 8. 9. Cancelled 10. Cancelled

Cancelled

11.

12. (previously presented) A limited edition official postal stamp comprising:

a first indicia identifying said limited edition official postal stamp as being a limited edition, wherein said first indicia comprises a unique ID that identifies said limited indicia stamp as being one out of a predetermined number;

a second indicia which is not visible under normal viewing conditions for confirming that said limited edition official postal stamp is a valid limited edition official postal stamp, said second indicia is not capable of being scanned for reproduction.

13. Cancelled

14. (previously presented) A limited edition official postal stamp according to claim 12 wherein said first indicia is visible.

- 15. Cancelled
- 16. Cancelled
- 17. Cancelled
- 18. (previously presented) A limited edition official postal stamp according to claim 12 wherein said second indicia is made using an ink that can be seen when viewed under UV or infrared light.

- 19. (previously presented) A limited edition official postal stamp according to claim 12 wherein a third indicia is provided for identifying a printer or a location where said limited edition official postal stamp was printed.
- 20. (previously presented) A limited edition official postal stamp according to claim 19 wherein said third indicia is not visible under normal viewing conditions.
- 21. (previously presented) A limited edition official postal stamp according to claim 20 wherein said third indicia is not capable of being scanned for reproduction.
- 22. (previously presented) A limited edition official postal stamp according to claim 21 wherein said third indicia is made using an ink that can be seen when viewed under UV or infrared light.
- 23. (previously presented) A sheet of limited edition official postal stamp, each stamp comprising:

a first indicia identifying said limited edition official postal stamp as being a limited edition, wherein said first indicia comprises a unique ID that identifies said limited indicia stamp as being one out of a predetermined number;

a second indicia which is not visible under normal viewing conditions for confirming that said limited edition official postal stamp is a valid

limited edition official postal stamp, said second indicia is not capable of being scanned for reproduction.

- 24. Cancelled
- 25. (previously presented) A sheet of limited edition official postal stamps according to claim 23 wherein said first indicia is visible.
 - 26. Cancelled
 - 27. Cancelled
 - 28. Cancelled
- 29. (previously presented) A sheet of limited edition official postal stamps according to claim 23 wherein said second indicia is made using an ink that can be seen when viewed under UV or infrared light.
- 30. (previously presented) A sheet of limited edition official postal stamps according to claim 23 wherein a third indicia is provided for identifying a printer or a location where said limited edition official postal stamp was printed.

- 31. (previously presented) A sheet of limited edition official postal stamps according to claim 30 wherein said third indicia is not visible under normal viewing conditions.
- 32. (previously presented) A sheet of limited edition official postal stamps according to claim 31 wherein said third indicia is not capable of being scanned for reproduction.
- 33. (previously presented) A sheet of limited edition official postal stamps according to claim 32 wherein said third indicia is made using an ink that can be seen when viewed under UV or infrared light.
- 34. (previously presented) A limited edition official postal stamp comprising:

a first indicia identifying said limited edition official postal stamp as being a limited edition, wherein said first indicia comprises a unique ID;

a second indicia which is not visible under normal viewing conditions for confirming that said limited edition official postal stamp is a valid limited edition official postal stamp, said second indicia is not capable of being scanned for reproduction.

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Exhibit A

Webster's II

New College Dictionary



Houghton Mifflin Company
Boston • New York

Sta-lin-ism (sta'la-niz'am) n. The bureaucratic and authority exercise of state power and mechanistic application of Man-Leninist principles characteristic of the period of the leadership di seph Stalin in the Soviet Union. - Sta'lin-ist n. - Sta'lin-ist (-ized, -iz-ing, -iz-es).

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stalk (stôk) n. [ME.] 1. a. A stem or main axis of a herbaceous

stalk' (stôk) n. [ME.] 1. a. A stem or main axis of a nerbacrous beb. A stem or similar structure that supports a plant part such as flower, flower cluster, or leaf. 2. A slender or elongated super—stalked (stôkt) adi.—stalk'less adi.—stalk'y adi.
stalked (stôkt) adi.—stalk-less adi.—stalk'y adi.
stalke (stôk) v. stalked, stalk-ing, stalks. [ME stalken (to (be)stealcian, to walk softly.]—vi. 1. To walk with a stiff, hauping angry gait. 2. To move threateningly or menacingly. 3. To track the -vt. 1. To pursue by tracking. 2. To go through (a region) in pursu of game or other quarry. —stalk/er n. stalk-ing-horse (stô/king-hôrs') n. 1. a. A horse trained to me

ceal a hunter stalking game. b. A representation of a horse used similar concealment. 2. A concealment for one's true purpose num. 3. A sham candidate put forward to conceal the candidacy of another

or to divide the opposition. stall (stôl) n. [ME < OE steall, cattle stall.] 1. A compartment for domestic animal in a barn or shed. 2. A small compartment 3.1 h enclosed seat in a church chancel. b. A church pew. 4. Chiefly Bit A theater seat in the front part of the orchestra. 5. A parking space in car. 6. A protective sheath for a finger or toe. 7. A sudden loss in the power or effectiveness of an engine. 8. An interruption of airflowers ing a loss of lift and a tendency to drop in an aircraft or airfoil. - stalled, stall-ing, stalls. - vt. 1. To lodge (an animal) in a stall for fattening. 3. To check to motion or progress of. 4. To cause (an engine) accidentally to stopm ning. 5. To cause (an airplane) to go into a stall. -vi. 1. To live or lodged in a stall. 2. To stick fast in mud or snow. 3. To come to standstill. 4. To stop operating because of mechanical failure. - Use of an engine. 5. To experience a stall as a result of a loss in forward

stall2 (stôl) n. (AN estal, decoy bird, of Germanic orig.) A stratege employed to delay or gain time. -v. stalled, stall-ing, stall To gain time by means of a stratagem or ruse : DELAY. -VI. To

use delaying tactics on. stall-feed (stôl'fêd') vt. -fed (-fêd'), -feed-ing, -feeds. To log feed (an animal) in a stall for the purpose of fattening

stal-lion (stal'yan) n. [ME stalyone < OFr. estalon, of Germank orig.] An uncastrated adult male horse.
stal-wart (stòl'wort) adi. [ME, alteration of stalworth < OE substal-wart (stòl'wort) l post Ch. A

ware (stor wort) aa_1 . [Mt., alteration of stalworth < OE size wierthe, serviceable.] 1. Having physical strength: ROBUST. 2. Replies: uncompromising. -n. 1. A physically and morally stong person. 2. An active supporter of an organization or cause. —stall-start and -stall-start -s

wart-ly adv. - stal' wart-ness n.
sta-men (sta' mən) n. pl. sta-men or sta-mi-na (sta' mən) stăm'ə-) [Lat. stamen, stamin-, thread.] The pollen-producing repo-ductive organ of a flower, usu. consisting of a filament and an anther. stamin-pref. [Lat. stamen. stamin-, thread.] Stamen < staminates stam-i-na* (stam'a-na) n. [Lat., pl. of stamen. thread.] The strength required to resist or withstand disease, fatigue, or hardship: ENDUR-

ANCE. — stam·i·nal adj. sta·mi·na² (sta'mə·nə, stam'ə-) n. vat. pl. of stamen.

sta-mi-nal (sta' mə-nəl, stam' ə-) adı, Relating to a stamen.
sta-mi-nate (sta' mə-nəl, ratı', stam'ə-) adı. Bot. 1. Having a sta-mi-nate

men or stamens. 2. Bearing stamens but no pistils. stami-node (stā'mə-nod', stām'ə-) also stami-nodi-um (stā'mə-nod'dē-əm, stām'ə-) n. pl. -nodes also -no-di-a (nō'dē-ə) [NLat. staminodium < Lat. stamen, thread.] Bot. A sterile, function

sta-mi-no-dy (sta'ma-no'de, stam'a-) n. [STAMIN- + Gk. -odes. like.] Transformation of a floral organ into a stamen.

stam·mel (stam'əl) n. [Prob. alteration of stamin < ME stamyn < Lat. stamineus, consisting of threads < stamen. thread | 1. Obs. A coarse, usu, red woolen cloth. 2. Archaic. The red color of stammel. stam:mer (stam'or) v. -mered, -mer-ing, -mers. [ME stamera < OE stamerian.] - vi. To make involuntary pauses or syllabic regulations, while creeking. etitions while speaking. -vt. To utter or say with a stammer. -n The habit of stammering or an instance of it. -stam/mer.er n. -stam'mer.ing.ly adv

stamp (stamp) v. stamped, stamp-ing, stamps. [ME stampen] To bring down (the foot) forcibly. 2. To bring the foot down on forcibly. 3. To bring into a specified condition by or as if by thust ing downward forcibly with the foot. 4. To form or cut out by application of a mold, form, or die. 5. To imprint or impress with a mark design, or seal. 6. To impress forcibly or permanently. 7. To affix a stamp to. 8. To identify, characterize, or reveal <stamped them taitors > -vi. 1. To thrust the foot forcibly downward. 2. To walk with forcible, heavy steps. -n. 1. An act of stamping. 2. a. An implement or device used to impress, cut out, or shape something to which its applied. b. The impression or shape thus formed. 3. A mark, design, or shape thus formed. 3. A mark, design, or shape thus formed. seal, whose impression indicates ownership, approval, or completion

ă pay ar care a father e pet e be hw which i pi oo took o toe o paw, for oi noise ŏ pot ir pier

1.4 A small piece of paper that is sold by a government for affixing to 1.4 A small piece of paper that is sold by a government for affixing to a article to be mailed: Postage stamp. b. A similar piece of paper sized for a specific purpose < trading stamps > 5. An identifying or impreciating mark or impression. 6. Characteristic nature or quality. haracterning mark or impression. 6. Characteristic nature or quality.

stam-pede (stam-ped') n. [Sp. estampida, uproar < Prov. < estamtick to stamp, of Germanic orig.] 1. A sudden headlong rush of startled mals. 2. A sudden headlong rush of a crowd of people. 3. A precipmmans movement. -V. -ped-ed, -ped-ing, -pedes. -Vt. 1. To cause (animals) to move in a headlong rush. 2. To cause (a group of focause (allimates) to those in a neationg rush. 2. To cause (a group of cople) to act on a single, common impulse. —vi. 1. To move in a heading rush. 2. To act on a single, common impulse. —stambelling

ped'er n. ground n. 1. One's customary environment. 2. A favor-

gathering place.

**g gathering place.

**gathering place.

**gath

stance (stans) n. [OFr. estance, position < Ital. stanza < VLat. *stan-tance (stans) n. [OFr. estance, position of a standing of the standing proon or animal. b. The position assumed by an athlete directly preperson or anumar. o. the position assumed by an atmete differentiation of action. 2. An emotional or intellectual position.

patory to action. 2. An emotional or intellectual position.

stanch' also staunch (stonch, stanch) vt. stanched, stanching stanch-es also staunched, staunch-ing, staunch-es.

ME stanchen < OFT. estanchier < VLat. *stanticare < Lat. stans.

stancher to stanch. 1. To stop or check the flow of. 2. To check part, of stanch.

stancher to stanch. 1. To stop or prevent the progress of below of blood from (a wound). 3. To stop or prevent the progress of pripare to State of States | 12 to Stop of Stop or prevent the progress of the flow of blood from (a wound). 3. To stop or prevent the progress of.

stanch² (stônch, stänch) adj. var. of STAUNCH¹. stanch (stan' chan, shan) n. [ME stanchon < OFr. estanchon < stan-chion (stan' chan, shan) n. [ME stanchon stanchon < OFr. estanchon < off shance, prop. — see STANCE.] 1. An upright pole, post, or support. 2. One of the vertical posts used to secure cattle in a stall. -vt.

chioned, -chion ing, -chions. 1. To equip with stanchions. 2.

chioned, -cnion-ing, -cnions. 1. 10 equip with stanchions. 2. To confine (cattle) in stanchions. stand (stand) v. stood (stood), stand-ing, stands. [ME standen < OE standan.] - vi. 1. a. To take or maintain an upright position on the feet. b. To be placed in or maintain an erect position. c. To grow ne rect. b. To be placed in or maintain an erect position. c. 10 grow in a vertical direction. 2. To assume a standing position in a manner specified <stand straight> 3. To point or range in hunting. 4. To be qual to a specified height when erect <stands five feet tall> 5. To remain valid, intact, or unchanged <The rule still stands on the books. > 6. To have a specified position, expectation, or opportunity stand to gain > 7. To be situated or placed. 8. To be in a specified dass or degree: RANK < stood second in the class > 9. To remain in a stationary position. 10. a. To remain without movement, flow, or disnational y position. 10. a. 10 teniam without movement, flow, of con-turbance. b. To stagnate. 11. To take up or keep to an attitude, con-viction, or course < stand fast > 12. Chiefly Brit. To be a candidate for public office. 13. To take or hold a particular course or direction on the water <a ship standing to windward> -vt. 1. To cause to stand: place upright. 2. To encounter: meet <stand battle> 3. a. To resist: withstand b. To tolerate: endure <can't stand the tension > 4. To be subjected to: UNDERGO <stand trial > 5. Informal. To pick up the source on . Ordered Stand a friend to a drink > - stand for. To rep theck for: TREAT < stand a friend to a drink > - stand for. resent: symbolize. — stand in. To act as a stand-in. — stand off.

1. To maintain a distance from. 2. To fail in or deny compliance or greement. 3. To put off: evade. 4. To take or maintain a course away iom shore. - stand out. To refuse compliance. - stand up. 1. To assume a standing position: RISE. 2. To prove valid, satisfactory, or assume a standing position: RISE. 2. 10 prove valid, satisfactory, or duable. 3. Informal. To fail to keep an appointment with someone M date stood me M – M. 1. The act of standing. 2. A halt. 3. Cessation of work or activity: STANDSTILL. 4. A stop on a performance tour < was booked for a series of one-night stands > 5. The place where one stands. 6. A small booth or stall for goods for sale. 7. A space reserved for taxis. 8. A desperate or decisive halt for defense or resis tance. 9. A despetate of decisive fiant for defense of resisstands. The bleachers at a playing field or stadium. 11. A witness stand. 12. A rack or framework for holding various articles <a music stands 13. A growth of plants or trees <a stand of maples > — stand a schange. To have a change of refer a stand of maples > — stand achance. To have a chance of gaining or accomplishing. - stand (one's) ground. To hold one's position. -stand to reason. To

(one's) ground. To note one's position.

be consistent with reason. — stand'er n.

stand-a-lone (stand's-lon') adj. Of, relating to, or being a device stand-a-lone (stand's-lon') adj. Of, relating to, or being a device that can function independently <a stand-alone computer>
that can function independently <a stand-alone computer a stand-alone computer of the stan

Germanic orig. 1. A flag, banner, or ensign, specific a. The ensign of a thief of state, nation, or city. b. A long tapering flag bearing the distinctive device of a person or corporation. c. The colors of a mounted the control of the comparison of the control of a moral in quantitative or qualitative value : CRITERION, b. An object that undet specified conditions defines, represents, or records the magnitude of a unit. 3. The proportion by weight of gold or silver to alloy metal that has been set for use in coinage. 4. The commodity used as the that has been set for use in coinage. 4. The commodity used as the that has been set for use in coinage. 4. The commodity used as the that has been set for use in coinage. 4. The commodity used as the that has been set for use in coinage. 4. The commodity used as the that has been set for use in coinage. 4. The commodity used as the that has been set for use in coinage. 4. The commodity used as the that has been set for use in coinage. 4. The commodity used as the that has been set for use in coinage. 4. The commodity used as the that has been set for use in coinage. 4. The commodity used as the that has been set for use in coinage. 4. The commodity used as the that has been set for use in coinage. 4. The commodity used as the that has been set for use in coinage. 4. The commodity used as the that has been set for use in coinage. 4. The commodity used as the that has been set for use in coinage. 4. The commodity used as the that has been set for use in coinage. 4. The commodity used as the that has been set for use in coinage. 4. The commodity used as the that has been set for use in coinage. 4. The commodity used as the that has been set for use in coinage. 4. The commodity used as the that has been set for use in coinage. 4. The commodity used as the that has been set for use in coinage. 4. The commodity used as the that has been set for use in coinage. 4. The commodity used as the that has been set for use in coinage. 4. The commodity used as the that has been set for use in coinage. 4. The commodity used as the that has been set for use in coinage. 4. The commodity used as the that has been set for use in coinage. 4. The commodity used as the that has been set for use in coinage. 4. The coinage is the that has been set for use in coinage. 4. The coinage is the that has been set for use in coinage. 4. The large upper petal of the flower of a pea or related plant. b. One of the narrow upright petals of an iris. 7. A shrub or plant trained to grow with a single company of the narrow upright petals of an iris. 7. A shrub or plant trained to grow with a single company of the narrow upright petals of an iris. with a single stem of limited height. -adj. 1. a. Serving as a standard

ο boot ou out th thin th this u cut ur urge y young no abuse zh vision a about, item, edible, gallop,

of measurement or value b. Commonly used and accepted as a of measurement or value. b. Commonly used and accepted as all thority <a standard text in the field of economics > c. Of average acceptable quality. d. Of normal or prescribed size or quantity. 2. forming to an established norm of educated usage in language. stan-dard-bear-er (stan-dard-bear-er). 1. One that bears the

ors of a military unit. 2. One in the forefront of a movement. stan-dard-bred (stan'dard-bred') n. One of an American bro horses developed for harness racing.

standard candle n. A candela.

standard deviation n. Statistics. 1. The square root of th iance. 2. A statistic used as a measure of dispersion in a district the square root of the arithmetic average of the squares of the

Stan-dard English (stan-dard) n. The variety of English most widely accepted as the spoken and written language of ed speakers in formal and informal contexts and is characterized erally accepted conventions of spelling, grammar, and voce while admitting some regional differences, esp. in pronunciati

standard gauge n. 1. A railroad track that is 561/2 inches v A railroad or railroad car that meets standard gauge specificat stan-dard-ize (stan-dard-iz-e) vt. -ized, -iz-ing, -iz-es. I to be in agreement with a standard. -stan'dard.i-za'tio standard of living n. A measure of the goods and service able by and available to a person or a country.

standard operating procedure n. An established proc be followed in a given situation.

standard time n. The time in any of 24 time zones, usu. t

solar time at the central meridian of each zone.

stand-by (stand'bi') n., pl. -bys. 1. One that can alway pended on. 2. A favorite or frequent choice. 3. a. One kept in: to serve as a substitute. b. Readiness to serve as a substitute

standby for a flight to London>
stand-ee (stan-de') n. An occupant of standing room.

stand-in (stand'in') n. 1. One who substitutes for an act lights and camera adjustments. 2. A substitute.

stand-ing (stan' ding) n. 1. The act or position of one that Standing room. 3. a. Status with respect to achievement or r b. High reputation: ESTEEM <a person of standing in the con 4. Length of time: DURATION. -adj. 1. Remaining upright Made or performed from an upright position < standing jump manent and unchanging <a standing order> 4. Not move TIONARY. 5. Not flowing or circulating: STAGNANT.

standing army n. A permanent army of paid soldiers. **standing crop** n. The total amount of living organisms is

standing room n. Space in which to stand, as at a perfe which all seats are filled.

standing wave n. A wave in which the amplitude of the of a transmitted and a reflected wave is stationary in t which some of the energy of the transmitted wave is absc

reflecting boundary.

A neutralizing or counterbalancing effect. standoff insulator n. An insulator used to support a

specified distance from a surface.
stand-off-ish (stand-o'f ish, -of'ish) adj. Unsociable stand oil n. A drying oil, as linseed, tung, or soya, heater ened and used in oil enamel paints.

stand-out (stand'out') n. One that is outstanding.
stand-pipe (stand'pip') n. A large vertical pipe into w
pumped in order to produce a desired pressure.

stand-point (stand'point') n. [Transl. of G. Standpu tion from which things are considered or judged: POINS.

St. Andrew's cross (sant' an'drooz) n. (After the a drew (d. ca. A.D. 60).] 1. A cross shaped like the letter X New World plant, Ascyrum hypericoides. with four-p

stand-still (stand'stil') n. A halt < The work on the p

stand·up or stand-up (stand'up') adj. 1. Erect : u en standing <a standup supper > 3. Of or designating staged without costume, props, or assisting persons

Stan-ford-Bi-net scale (stan' ford-bi-na') n. [. University, California.] A revision of the Binet-Simon one form or another since 1916.

stang (stáng) v. Obs. var. p.t. of sting. stan-hope (stán/hop', stán/əp) n. [After the Rev. Fi (1787-1864). A light carriage having one seat and two

stank (stángk) v. var. p.t. of stink. stan·nic (stán' ik) adi. [Prob. < Fr. stannique < LL: < Lat., an alloy of silver and lead.] Of, relating to, or

stannic chloride n. A colorless caustic liquid, esp. with valence 4

made from tin treated with chlorine and used in mak sitized papers, and perfumes.